The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 354 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED ... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Benefit of Miss LOUISE KEELEY, and her Last Appearance but One.

Every Evening Master. Bruce Norton and W. Elsmore.

On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 22,

The Performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama (in two acts), of the

SERGEANT'S WIFE; OR, THE LONE HOUSE.

Margot ... Miss L. Keeley

After which the New and Original Farce, entitled

NURSERY CHICKWEED.

Jonathan Chickweed ... Mr. W. Ellerton

Sally ... Miss L. Keeley

To be followed by the Musical Burletta of

MIDAS,

Apollo ... Miss Louise Keeley

To conclude with the New and Original Farce, entitled

R. S. V. P.; OR, THE "BENICIA BOY."

Mr. Benjamin Bobbin ... Mr. W. Ellerton

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. Gs., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock.—Dress Circle, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, 21s.; Upper ditto, 2s. 6d. Second Price at Nine o'clock.—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 2s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

With a great variety of Entertainments, comprising—

Mr. HULINE and his Son JAMES, the celebrated Pantomimists;

Mr. ROBERT FRAZER, the Popular Ballad Singer;

Mr. HARTE, the Wonderful Contortionist;

Miss F. HENRI, the Admired Soprano;

Mdlle. MARTINEZ, the fascinating Dancer;

Mr. J. C. FOSTER, in his Transformations and Changes of "The Last Child;"

Concluding with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Kirby.

Open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Admission to Gardens, 2s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 3d. extra; Promenade free.

HINGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

On This Day (FRIDAY), JUNE 22,

An Extra Grand Afternoon Performance by special command of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

To commence at Three o'clock precisely.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.

SAYERS AND HEENAN.

TWO EXHIBITIONS—ONE DAY ONLY,

MONDAY next, the 25th inst.,

From Two to Four and from Eight to Half-past Nine o'clock p.m.

Entrance—One Shilling each Exhibition.

Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.

The Two Champions of Old and New World, will have the honor of exhibiting their skill before a Dublin audience on Monday next, precisely as they appeared at Farnborough (excepting the dress, which, it is thought cannot be objected to, even by the ladies), on the 17th day of April last, before Five Thousand Persons, who paid three guineas a head.

The magnificent Champions' Belts will be exhibited by Sayers and Heenan, on the platform of the Amphitheatre.

The most accomplished Acrobats known to civilisation will, upon this renowned occasion, display unparalleled Feats of Equilibrium, Strength, Agility, Manœuvring, &c., creating and exacting Classical Groups, Graceful Attitudes, Tableaux Vivants, and Pictures of Grouping heretofore unknown to all former competitors.

The Band will commence at Two and Eight o'clock.

Admission to Gardens, 1s. extra.

N.B.—Sayers and Heenan will leave Dublin for Belfast on Tuesday morning, positively.

DUBLIN FOOT RACES.

The above Races postponed from the 9th inst., will take place on the Leinster Cricket ground, Upper Rathmines, on Saturday evening next, at 5 o'clock precisely. The Grand Stand and Refreshments will be open to the public, and the band of the 1st Royal Dragoons will attend, and perform during the evening.

T. B. MAXWELL, Honorary Secretary.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET, Mountjoy-Square.

Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.

Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen ... from six a.m. to ten p.m.

TERMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m. ... ... 2s. 0d.

From ten a.m. to six p.m. ... ... 2s. 6d.

From six p.m. to ten p.m. ... ... 2s. 0d.

Private Baths (to admit six in family.)

From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m. ... 10s. 0d.

Russian Vapour Chamber.

Without Medication ... ... 2s. 0d.

Medicated with odoriferous herbs ... ... 2s. 6d.

Vapour Bath, simple ... ... 1s. 6d.

Vapour Bath, Medicated ... ... 2s. 0d.

Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad, Spa-water Bath ... ... 2s. 0d.

Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Brine, Soap, Druitt-wich, Sumpad Medicated Baths, Medicated Mineral, Aniseed, Special Mineral Acid, &c., ... From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Warm and Cold Fumigation, Horizontal and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.

No extra charge is made for linen accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.

Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager.

HUGH GILLIS.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

REMOVED

32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH.

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' professional experience, Member of Dexter Medical College of Louisville, U.S., Licentiate of Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Diseases of Children, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at 32 Merrion—9 to 11 Morning, 2 to 4 Midday.

Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by its Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture,

NOW OPEN.

Admission, One Shilling.

Family Tickets for Four Persons ... ... 2s. 6d.

Season Tickets ... ... 2s. 6d.

Catalogues Fourpence.

(By order) D. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

THE VISITER'S HOME, DUBLIN

Nos. 79 and 11, YORK-STREET,

(Off Stephen's-green.)

A Commercial and Family Private Hotel, and first-class Boarding Establishment.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1854.

RECENTLY ENLARGED.

The quiet of home, elegance, and quality, combined with quality and economy, are the characteristics of its management. There are separate sitting rooms, with a private, and a smoke room.

☞ Observe—Entrance No. 79, where no sign is visible on the window. MARK ALLEN, Proprietor.

N.B.—A *Table d'Hote* at 5 and a quarter past 5 o'clock.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.

The Direct, Shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships Connaught, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leviathan Monarch, and other vessels, as required, from GALWAY DOCK, HUNTMASTER, Ulster (now building), and YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, LAND, ROSS, and YORK, sailing from Galway Dock, and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:—

GOLDEN FLEECE, to St. John's, N.F., and New York, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

CONNAUGHT, for New York, direct, TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

Through Fares, by Screw Steamers, 1st Class, £25 10s. and £18 10s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £22; 2nd, £20 10s.; 3rd, £15 10s.; Steerage, £7 7s. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Children, including Steerage Passengers, under 1 year, without wines or liquors, Free. Provisions for the Passage will be found on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin to New York—30s. per ton and 5 per cent.

For freight or other particulars, apply to

THOMAS BATTLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

SUPERCARBONATED SODA WATER—

Manufactured by

J. AND T. HAYES,

17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

In Mountcashel, Parish of Ardcath, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each; of which 40,000 Shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the Shareholders.

Deposit 5s. per share to be paid on application, and seven Shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven Shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

Sidney Baldry, Esq., The Cedars, Lewris-park, Sydenham, S.E.

Thomas Dowling, Esq., Gresham-house, E.C.

George Gould, Esq., Egerton Villas, Canonbury, N.

Horatio Waters, Esq., 35, New Broad-street, Portland-place, W.

Joseph Thompson, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Pullman and Wigg, 10, Clement-lane, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

London—Messrs. Wyatt and Gooch, 5, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

BANKERS.

Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C.

Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place.

SECRETARY—Mr. Edward Ryan, Esq.

ENGINEER—Thomas Sopwith, Esq.

EXPLORATORY OPERATIONS.—No. 2, Chancery-street, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and resuming the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mine, which has been for a considerable period in operation, and has yielded a large quantity of rich copper ore, and which, from the reports of competent and practical men, is believed to be capable of yielding a large and profitable return.

The lease, which was granted by Lord Ventry, is for the term of 31 years, from 1st May, 1858, at the annual rent of £50, and a royalty of 1-16th on the produce of the mine, which ores are readily sold for from £8 to £10 per ton.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from these lots, which have been worked to a depth of only 30 fathoms, now resuming the works to the 40 fathom level, and the large clearing of capital of this mine, several years at once, and the large clearing of capital already expended; at that large and immediate returns can now be had as at the moderate expenditure of

£4,000

At existing prices of the richness of the copper ore, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mine of Ballycommick is sending ore to market, and at the meetings on account, on Thursday, 26th, 1859, realised £8,000 11s. on 1051 tons, being an average of nearly £15 per ton, 15 tons of which gave 54l per cent. of pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter, as the Directors may deem advisable, when the work already expended is

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
NEW DESIGNS IN JUVENILE CLOTHING.
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
CHILDREN'S CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
BOYS' CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
YOUTHS' CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
THIRTY, DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.
Just imported, the greatest profusion of Novelties for the present season, most recherché in character, and presenting all the leading features of the purest Parisian taste.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
No. 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
SUMMARY.
French Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Fancy Dresses for Morning and Evening Costume, Printed Muslins, Organdies and Tissues, Ginghams, Cambrics, Fancy and Linen Goods, Embroideries, Millinery, Straw and Chenille Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, Gloves, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, &c.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
No. 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—With the above we shall offer Fifty Pieces of the most beautiful Black Glace Silks, which, with the above, will be found far below their present value.
A large variety of Morning Goods of every description.

NEW MUSIC.—Just Published, Mr. J. J. GASKIN'S New Song and Quartette, "GO FORWARD AND HOPE! YOU'LL BE SURE TO SUCCEED." Respectfully dedicated to the Misses Norman, of Drumcondra. Embellishedly illustrated, from a design by W. Brunton. Post free for Nineteen Stamps.
"The popularity attained by Mr. Gaskin's last song, which was written by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant (when Lord Morpeth), has induced him to appear again before the public as a composer, and the result, we are happy to record, justifies our liveliest anticipations. 'Go Forward' is a spirited, original, and exceedingly attractive melody—a melody which, when it is contrasted with Mr. Gaskin's five melody—a melody which, when it is contrasted with Mr. Gaskin's previous compositions, proves that he is possessed of versatility as well as musical taste. We are always pleased to notice approvingly such creditable efforts of Irish genius as that now lying before us. They bear comparison with the best pieces published in London, and reflect no little credit upon the profession of which Mr. Gaskin is so prominent a member."—*Warder, June 16.*
Dublin: J. WISHEART AND SON, 29, Suffolk-street, and 42, Lower Sackville-street.
London: MITZLER and Co.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; is open on the sea side, or for Railway Travelling. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace Kingstown.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE,
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN;

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SONS',
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 5 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
and Servant's Children's Stretchers in great variety.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on Friday Evening, June 22, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Is Confession to a Fellow-Sinner taught in Dr. Cullen's Bible?
Chairman—Mr. G. M'Girr.
Can any priest produce one text from Scripture commanding private confession to a priest?
St. James says, "Confess your sins one to another"—James v. 16, Roman Catholic Bible. Does not this passage enjoin the priest to confess to the laity, as much as the laity to the priest?
The Council of Trent says, "Whosoever shall deny that sacramental confession was instituted by Divine command, or that it is necessary to salvation . . . let him be accursed"—Session xiv., can. 6.
The Catechism of the Council of Trent declares "that no sooner do we conceive contrition in our hearts than our sins are forgiven by God;" and, "such is the efficacy of true contrition, that through it we obtain from the Lord the immediate pardon of all our sins." In this case the desire for confession and absolution is sufficient—See Catechism of Council of Trent, p. 267; and Council of Trent, Session xiv., chap. 4.
If sin is forgiven as soon as contrition is experienced, how is it that sacramental confession is necessary to salvation?
Roman Catholics are invited to attend.

£1200 TO BE LENT, in One Sum, or in Sums of £400 each. Application to be made to HENRY G. HIGGINS, Solicitor, 77, Dame-street, Dublin, and New Ross.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kindom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature,
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON;

WHILE MY READY-MADE DEPARTMENT IS fully Supplied with GARMENTS of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent styles, at prices to suit the requirements of a very numerous class, who wish to economise, and get a neat, well-made article for little money.
MY SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
All Wool, at 15s., will be found excellent value, while for Tourists, for the Sea side, or for Railway Travelling
MY 50s. TWEED LOUNGE SUIT
Will be found both useful and economical.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
20, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A terrible tragedy occurred on board the Red River packet, B. L. Hodge, on her late trip from Shreveport to New Orleans. It appears that a man calling himself B. L. Sleath came on board the boat at Shreveport, and registered himself as a deck passenger for New Orleans. On the second day out this man came to the clerk of the boat in a state of excitement, and complained that some men on the deck were endeavouring to kill him. He desired to be transferred to the cabin, which was done, but he still exhibited signs of insanity upon this particular subject. Between two and three o'clock on the following morning, Sleath suddenly stepped up behind one of the gentlemen in the cabin, named F. G. Jernigen, and caught him around the head, drew a bowie knife, and attempted to cut his throat. He was prevented from making a fatal wound, by Jernigan, catching the blade of the knife in one hand and Sleath's arm with the other. He, however, received a severe wound across the throat. Just at that time a gentleman named Charles M. Fort, coming out of his state room into the cabin, was fatally stabbed by Sleath, and expired in a few moments. He resided in Springfield, Robertson County, Tenn. Another passenger, named R. J. Lyle, of Nashville, Tenn., being roused by the noise, opened his state room door to look out, and was immediately stabbed by Sleath. He expired without a groan, the bowie knife having penetrated through the heart. At this juncture the captain went into the cabin, and succeeded in getting the knife from Sleath, and then secured him. The murderer had upon his person at the time of his arrest several other knives and a revolver. The murderer is a deformed creature, small in stature, broken back, and about 28 years of age. He said he was a native of Virginia, and that he had been teaching school in Texas. The reasons given by him for committing the deed were that they were the parties who were seeking his life, although they had never met before. The excited crowd on board the boat were disposed to use violence towards the homicide, but this was prevented by the interference of the captain, and Sleath was given in charge to the police at New Orleans.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE LOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, an inquest was held by J. K. Jackson, Esq., coroner, on the body of Mr. James Bicksburne, one of the young gentlemen who were drowned in the Lough last Saturday. A respectable jury having been sworn, the following evidence was given:—William Nevin Usher, of the Bank of Ireland, examined—I saw the after part of the occurrence; I ran down to the shore and put out in a punt; I saw Mr. Bell floating with the belt round him; he was swimming; I never knew him before; I cheered him up and got to him, but I could not take him into the little punt; I kept him up with my oar, and in a little time Mr. Charley came up and took Mr. Bell into his boat; I assisted him into Mr. Charley's boat; I got him then into my punt, and came ashore. Alexander M'Culloch Bell, who was assisted in, being in a very weak state, was examined—I was in the boat on Saturday when the accident occurred; we went out at two o'clock, and the accident occurred at five o'clock; I had been at the helm during the day; I know something about boating; the others know something about it also; when the accident occurred I had gone forward in the boat, and left Mr. Steen at the helm; I could not say how the accident happened; I think it must have been caused by the ballast shifting; we were all three in the water together; I could swim, and I spoke to them and told them what to do, but they did not speak; Mr. Steen got hold of an oar; Mr. Blackburne was holding on by a life-belt, but he was the first who sank; Mr. Steen had only gone down a couple of minutes before Mr. Usher reached; I got off my coat in the water, and put on the life-belt; the life-belt had been lying in the boat before the accident; after Mr. Steen went down I took off my coat and put on the belt; we were all perfectly sober; though we had taken some drink in the boat; I believe I could have reached the shore without the life-belt; I found no difficulty in taking off my coat; I was very well while in the water; it was after I was taken out of the water I became so sorrowful. This closed the evidence, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Death by Accidental drowning."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The impending Russian loan of eight millions exercised a depressing influence on the English Funds today, and our market fell back fully one quarter per cent, in consequence. There was a fair amount of business, and there was a tendency to reaction at the close.

In the Share market the business was very limited. The sole banking security dealt in was the National Bank, the shares of which scarcely produced last value. There were offers to purchase Royals at the previous price, and Hibernians were inquired for.

In Steam Shares the only transaction was in the issue of 1836 of the City of Dublin Company, which realised par, the other shares of that company being still in demand at same rate; Atlantics closed less strongly than on yesterday; there being sellers at 6; the postponement of the project for raising further capital until the voyage of the Connaught is an accomplished fact is generally regarded as a prudent measure; but the proceedings before the Parliamentary Committee continue to exercise an unfavourable influence.

In Mines, Carysforts realised last price, and a slight decline took place in Connorrees. For General Mines the previous quotation was offered, an advance of one quarter being demanded. Wicklow Coppers were offering at a reduction.

A fall of one quarter took place in Alliance Gas. Grand Canal Stock was not dealt in, but there appeared a decided tendency to improvement, a considerable advance of price being offered.

In Railway Ordinary Shares the business was restricted to Midlands, an improvement of one quarter being established in the £50 Shares, with a proportionate advance in the halves. Great Southern Stock was in demand at yesterday's quotation, sellers holding out for an advance of one-half. The other Ordinary Shares all remained as in our last report.

Preference Shares were more freely negociated. Wicklow Preference were exchanged in considerable lots, at a fractional decline, and Dundalk and Enniskillen A Preference were also largely dealt in, at an advance of one-sixteenth. Great Southern Preference closed with buyers at par, an advance of one-eighth being demanded for further transactions.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 21.

	OPENING PRICES.				
Consols Money,...	..	..	..	..	93¾
Account,	..	..	..	..	93¾
New Threes,	..	..	..	..	93¾
	NOON PRICES.				
Consols Money,...	..	..	..	..	93¾
Account,	..	..	..	..	93¾
New Threes,	..	..	..	..	93¾
	2 P.M. PRICES.				
Consols Money,...	..	..	..	..	93¾
Account,	..	..	..	..	93¾
New Threes,	..	..	..	..	93¾
	CLOSING PRICES.				
Consols Money,...	..	..	..	..	93¾
Account,	..	..	..	..	93¾
New Threes,	..	..	..	..	93¾

NOTE SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 5-3 prem.; Caledonians, 92½; Great Northern, 114½; Great-Western, 69½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105½ ex.; London and North Western, 102 1-16; Midland, 117½; North British, 69½ ex.; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 96½; York and North Midland, 81½. Consols opened 93¾ to ¾, and have declined to 93¾ to ½ upon money sales, which are supposed to be made in preparation for the Russian Loan. Shares firm, and have improved generally, but there is little or nothing doing. Canadians slightly better, and firm in tone. French without change.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 21.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	..	shut
Ditto for Account, 9th July	..	93¾
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	..	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	..	93¾
Ditto for Account, 9th June	..	93¾
Ditto for new account, 9th July	..	—
BANKS.		
National Bank	..	94½
MINES.		
Carysfort (paid in full)	..	10s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	..	2½
STEAM.		
City of Dublin	..	—
Ditto Issue of 1836	..	80
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Grand Canal	..	93
National Insurance	..	32
RAILWAYS.		
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal ..	..	52½
Do. Half Shares	..	16½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.		
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford 6 per cent perpetual ..	..	128½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 8 per cent perpetual Class A ..	..	104½
Great Southern and Western 6 per cent. perpetual ..	..	100

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ditto for Account	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
9 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ditto for Account.....	93½			93½	93½	
Bank Stock.....						

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning with a dull appearance, at a decline of ¼, and the market was languid throughout the day. The weather still continued to create depression, and there was a general absence of business. In the discount market to-day the demand has been less active. The amount of gold taken to the Bank to-day was £3,000. The tone of the Continental Exchange's continues good, and a large portion of any specie that may arrive is expected to be taken to the Bank of England. The trade accounts from Bombay are alike unsatisfactory as regards cotton and woollen goods and metals. The railway market to-day has been very inactive, but with a steady tendency.

(*Daily News' City Article.*

Wednesday Evening.

The Stock markets to-day, both in London and Paris have been chiefly influenced by the weather. Extreme dullness prevailed, but notwithstanding the lack of business, prices were fairly supported. The English funds remained without variation throughout the day, and closed same as yesterday. The unpending issue of the new Russian Loan will now have some effect upon prices. In the Share market stagnation prevailed. Demand for money was moderate. Scarcely any business was done below 4 per cent., owing to the near approach of the end of the quarter. At the Bank to-day, however, the application were limited.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 21.

Bank Stock, 229 31; Caledonians, 92½ 3; Chester and Holy head, 57½ 2; Eastern Counties, 44½ 5; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 6; Great Northern, 114½ 3; Great Western, 69½ 70; Great Western of Canada, 11½ 3; Grand Trunk, 7 9-16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; London and North Western, 101¾ 2; London and South Western, 93½; Midland, 117½ 3; South Eastern, 85½ 4; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97½; York and North Midland, 81½. Consols have been very dull all day, and closed at the lowest prices of the day. Foreign stocks also improved in the morning. Shares continue inactive, but prices improved about ¼ to ½ per cent., and closed firm, with a decided strong tone. Canadians firm. Westerns have improved. French a shade firmer, but very idle. Rentes come 68f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 21.—Sales probably about 8,000. Market irregular, and lower than last Friday. Imports, 4,168; previously, 20,059.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 21.—Sugar steady 19 tierces Jamaica sold at 38s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; 180 bags Seiends sold at 42s. to 42s. 6d., for good yellow; 474 hhds. and 20 tierces Porto Rico sold, brown at 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d., yellow at 39s. to 45s. 6d.; privately about 15,000 hhds. W. I. have been sold at steady prices. Coffee firm. Jamaica, so far, sold at 62s. to 68s. 6d. Tea quiet, but steady. Rice—Inquiry continues in active demand, chiefly for France. Market firm. Saltpetre quiet; little doing. Tallow firm; spot, 52s. 6d. to 52s. 9d.; July alone, 52s. 9d.; Oct. and Dec., 52s. 9d.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET, JUNE 21.—Only a moderate attendance at market. Fresh English wheat could not be obtained on lower terms. Foreign brought quite as much money, but sales were only limited. Flour met slow sale, at last week's rates. Other articles no change. Weather fine and warm.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 21.—(From John Tiernan and Sons' Report.)—Large supplies of all sorts of stock at market. Top cattle maintained their prices, but all other sorts difficult to sell at much lower prices than last week. Number remained unsold. Supply of sheep and lambs much too large for demand, prices greatly below last quotations, and sales difficult to effect. Top oxen, 60s. per cwt.; middling, 55s. to 57s.; inferior, 50s.; sheep, 7d. to 8d.; lambs, 10s. to 25s. each; at market, 713 cattle, 9,134 sheep, 2,000 lambs.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 20.—Beasts, 897; sheep and lambs, 16,092; calves, 128. Best beef, 5½d to 6½d; middling, 7½d to 8d; inferior, 6½d to 6¾d per lb. Sheep—Best wedder, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7d to 8d; ewes, 7d to 8½d; lambs, 7½d to 9d; calves, 6d to 8d. There was a small how of beasts, and of an inferior description. Sheep and lambs were plentiful, and met a fairly heavy market.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 21.—Beasts and sheep changed hands steadily at fully Monday's quotations. Lambs and pigs were dull at barely late rates, and calves declined in value 2d per 8lbs. Beef, 4s 4d to 5s 8d; mutton, 4s to 5s 8d; lambs, 5s 4d to 7s; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 8d; pork, 4s to 5s per 8lbs., to sink offal. Beasts, 950; foreign, 230; sheep, 7,000; lambs, 11,500; foreign, 1,600; calves, 240; foreign, 218; pigs, 300.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 21.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 104s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 2,500 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 21.—Oats, 14s to 17s.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.—THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

The supply of beasts smaller than on this day week. There was a brisk demand both for home consumption and export, at from 3s to 5s per cwt. advance since our last quotations. The supply of sheep moderate with a good demand at about former prices. The primest heifer and bullock brot 75s to 77s 6d per cwt., sinking offal. Second rate and coarse beasts 60s to 67s 6d per cwt., do. The best calves sold at 5s. to 5d per lb. in sink. Inferior and ews 7½d per lb. in sink. Veal 5d per lb. do. Lambs in good demand at from 9½s to 35s each.—CAVANAGH & BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRAWD, 18, THOMAS-STREET, JUNE 21.—Firkin Butter, first quality, 106s per cwt.; second do., 100s; third do., 94s; cool butter, 104 per lb. to 12d per lb.—J. MAHR on inspector.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

The weather since Monday has been very wet, and continues to be unsettled and showery. The arrivals of foreign grain are large, of English moderate.

The attendance at this morning's market was very limited, and the English wheat left over from Monday remained unsold towards the end of the market. Very little business was transacted in foreign, but on the same terms. Monday's prices were realised. Spring corn of all descriptions is unaltered in value.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English.....	420	20	—	—	—	2170 sks.
Irish	—	—	320	—	—	3,810 sks.
Foreign	15,750	4,370	21,840	—	—	5,810 sks.

KENNARD AND LAY.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
FRIDAY, JUNE 22.
ROTANICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, 10 to 4.
LEGGE'S GALLERY, 63, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT ESTABLISHMENT.—Sanger's Grand Circus Varieties. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
THE THEATRES.
Queen's Theatre.—Tonight:—"The Serjeant's Wife;" "Nursery Chickweed," "Mish," "P. B., or the Manola Boy."
GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the undermentioned dates:—

Newfoundland (C.)	Ten a.m., June 23.
West Coast of Africa (Li.)	Six p.m., June 23.
America (New York) (Q.)	One p.m., June 24.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., June 24.
India (Bombay), (Q.) Spain and Portugal (Li.) ..	Six p.m., June 24.
America (New York) (R.)	Six p.m., June 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 27.
Algerias (Portiland), (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 28.

The Mediterranean packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 6th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 16th, amounted to 56,174 copies, making an average of 9,362 copies daily.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power!
Charmer of the letsere hour!"
SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES.
Are justly Recommended by Dunhill.
A SAMPLE FREE for 13 Stamps, at
E. KERVILL'S
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
77, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.

EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS
We are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season. And have also in our own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design ready for immediate use.
GEO. MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
all Wool, and *Thoroughly Shrunk*, at Sixteen Shillings, *are made to order only*, on the premises, and are the best value in the Kingdom.—KENNY and OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 54, DAME-STREET.

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT FOR THREE GUINEAS.
We respectfully call public attention to the above fashionable suits, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in six hours.
A perfect fit guaranteed.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant,
15 AND 16, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

THE Earl of Bandon intends, on Friday, the 29th of July, to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty representing the grievance under which the Protestants of Ireland labour, with regard to education, in consequence of the rules laid down by the Commissioners of National Education, by which all aid is withheld from schools in which the Bible is made an essential part of the educational course. This motion states the question fully, and will bring the subject to the test. All expedients have been tried, and have failed to reconcile the clergy of the Church of Ireland with the National Board. For thirty years they have been deprived of educational assistance for the schools of that religion which the State professes. They have stood faithful to their principles, and, at last, when those they trusted listened to the insidious whispers of expediency, and when officers of the Church Education "dealt very treacherously," the clergy, as a body, remained true to their charge and to their ordination vows. It is a monstrous thing that the State should grant nearly £300,000 a year to schools which are practically exclusive, while it denies to the Church of the State even the sum which is readily given to Romish schools within the walls of convents.

The Earl of Bandon's motion is to be brought before the House of Lords on this day week, and we allude to it thus early that petitions may be prepared and presented to the House on or before that day. A short petition might be prepared, stating simply the grievance of the case, and praying for redress. There are men in the House of Lords who will be ready to say that the public is not interested in the question, if Lord Bandon's motion be not supported by petitions. Possibly there may be an inclination now to accede to the prayer of the Church, when all other means have failed. The machinery which the Church Education Society possesses should be made available for procuring the signature of petitions properly authenticated. If, from any cause, the central department in Dublin does not furnish forms of petition, the Branch and Diocesan Societies can do so independently. It is most desirable that a movement should at once be made, and that the well-being of the Church Education Society should not depend upon the activity or sincerity of any one official.

THE French journals occasionally record the visits of the French Emperor to Vincennes. The object of these visits is to test the effect of the new inventions in artillery or projectiles on a larger scale than can be undertaken in the Emperor's private laboratory. The Emperor has devoted much time and study to those arts which destroy mankind, and above £10,000 a year is devoted to experiments undertaken by his own order in his private laboratory. At the present moment, it is said, he is engaged in a series of experiments upon the resisting power of platinum in comparison with that of other metals; and lately we read of a trial of an explosive projectile said by Frenchmen to surpass anything the world has yet seen.

The Empire is peace, and we are lovers of peace. Consequently we have followed to some purpose the same course as the Emperor, and boast of possessing the most powerful guns in the world. The Great Lancaster oval-bored gun was a failure. For one shot which went in a straight course, five went astray, and sometimes were very erratic in their movements. Then came a series of inventions, all more or less approaching the ideal of a powerful and yet simple gun. At last Sir William Armstrong produced an arm, the effects of which are marvellous, and which is destined to change the whole system of fortifications. The arsenals, stores, and dockyards of Cherbourg were supposed to be invulnerable; they lay two miles inside of an enormous breakwater, which was a fortress in itself. To reach Cherbourg, a ship should first bear the fire from the breakwater and forts upon islands between which the Channel lay, and when inside the harbour she would be raked by some hundreds of guns before her gun of largest calibre could reach the dockyard. Now, a gunboat, armed with two or three Armstrong guns, may move about two miles out at sea beyond the breakwater, and send shell of 80lbs. weight over breakwater, arsenals, and all, without danger to herself. Cherbourg is no longer invulnerable, and the Emperor has built his armadilloes to serve as outworks of defence to the fortress which was believed to be impregnable. Whitworth's gun rivals the Armstrong gun in power, as well as simplicity. The doubt is still which is the better of the two, and the invention of either gun is worth an army of 50,000 men to the nation which possesses it.

A Parliamentary paper, moved for by Colonel Dunne, gives us some interesting details respecting the amount of public money advanced since 1853 to private persons for the purpose of enabling them to make experiments for the purpose of improving weapons of war. The whole sum expended in eight years is but £79,768, or not £10,000 a year, the amount expended by the Emperor of the French on his own inventions alone. Some of the amounts are very small, though granted for important objects. Thus but £600 were expended in experiments "on rifling smooth bore guns." £220 only were granted to Captain Blakely, to test his method of strengthening guns. Britton's rifled cannon cost but £734. £930 were given for improvements in gunpowder. £1,000 were granted to Mr. J. Macintosh, to experimentise upon "the "application of coal tar naphtha to incendiary pur"poses." His plan, we believe, was to pump into the sea a stream of fluid naphtha on the flow of the tide, two or three miles distant from the place to be fired. The naphtha floated on the surface with the tide, and penetrated every nook and cranny of the harbour; a spark then set the sea in a blaze. The experiments of Sir Wm. Armstrong on his rifled cannon cost £7,219. Mr. J. Whitworth obtained for rifling and turning barrels, and experiments with small arms, £12,748, and £4,947 for similar experiments with ordnance. His hexagonal rifle possesses, we believe, the longest range and most accurate flight of any rifled small arm hitherto invented. Among the names of those to whom a grant was made is that of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Mallett, for mortars of large construction. His enormous mortar, and the no less enormous shells, are placed at Woolwich, and may yet be available for service. But though many of the experiments for which grants were obtained have only proved the worthlessness of the invention, the Armstrong or Whitworth gun alone are ample compensation for the entire £70,000 expended in various attempts.

But inventors frequently experience very great difficulty in procuring even a trial for their project. The board receives an application, returns a civil answer, and there the matter ends, unless the inventor possesses influential friends, or is driven to a public trial at his own expense, which is anything but desirable, as the invention is then no longer a secret. In Mr. Mallett's case we know that repeatedly he made application to the board to have his inventions tested: sometimes no notice whatever was taken of his invention, at other times a convenient excuse was found. It was not until a scientific nobleman obtained for Mr. Mallett an introduction to Prince Albert, and an opportunity of explaining to him his plans, that the Woolwich Board could be induced to test his mortars. The Board of Examiners should be scientific gentlemen, not aged officers, who were hard at rank before a rifled gun was thought of, and who, until lately, thought there was no weapon equal to our miserable Brown Bess. Old gentlemen are wedded to the track of routine, and look upon an inventor as a troublesome character, whom it is most desirable to get rid of as rapidly and effectually as possible. These men of ever-active minds disturb the quietude of official somnolency, and create a world of trouble. But a nation like this should expend cheerfully five times the sum now doled out. What if many inventions fail, one really valuable discovery is of incalculable value.

The difficulty of obtaining a trial from the board, has compelled scientific men to exhibit their inventions with not a little parade, in order to command public sympathy, and therefore official recognition. But this prevents secrecy. When the Whitworth gun was tried on the sands above Liverpool, there were present French and German artillerists, and it was impossible to conceal from them the general construction of the gun. It is now known that guns were made on the Armstrong pattern, both in France and Russia, before they were regularly manufactured here. The Russian copies failed, it is true, but that was caused by deficiency of machinery, which every year will lessen. Thus the immovability of the Board not only discourages invention, but betrays incidentally to other nations our most valuable discoveries. A few men, selected not for rank, or age, or connection, but simply and solely for scientific ability, should examine and report upon all inventions, without compelling the inventor actually to publish his plans, in order to get them noticed.

The *Times* on the Letter of the Rev. Mr. Clery, in reference to the Norfolk Kidnapping:—

Father Clery has made a clean breast of it, and insists that we shall print his confession, under threat of the direst extremities of the law if we refuse compliance with his demand. There really is no occasion for threatening willing men. We lay his statement before the public with the most extreme pleasure, and would gladly have done so on his simple request. So far this Roman ecclesiastic and ourselves are quite of one mind; but when he imagines that he has discovered any discrepancy between our assertions and his own admissions, we venture to differ from him in a very emphatic way. The general story of the kidnapping of young Mr. Vansittart is yet *sub judice*, and we will not venture to express decided opinions upon a matter with the true bearings of which we are but imperfectly acquainted. The inquiry branches off into many heads, but in the few remarks which we submit to our readers to-day we will direct attention almost exclusively to what occurred at Brighton. Let Mr. Clery have the full benefit of his own statement, and it will be seen that he makes out an excellent case against himself, and supplies the gentlemen who are conducting the inquiry with evidence and suggestions which will prove most useful to them. Here are the words of the article with which Mr. Clery is dissatisfied:—"Young Mr. Vansittart had, before going to Rackheath, been placed at a seminary at Brighton, and while there apparently made his first acquaintance with the priests who so keenly watched him afterwards." So far the *Times*; now for Mr. Clery:—"Before last Easter the young gentleman, wholly unsolicited by me, or, to my knowledge, by any other person, came to me as a Roman Catholic clergyman, and stated that he had several near relatives Roman Catholics, and was desirous of becoming one himself." We call that "making acquaintance with the priests." That they did watch him keenly afterwards seems to follow from the fact that during the remainder of his stay at Brighton he was more or less under Mr. Clery's influence, and he ran away from the school where he had been placed by him. He appears to have stood straightway by Mr. Clery, who, when subsequently he was called upon by Mr. Vansittart, the father, and a magistrate, rejoiced that he was able to co-operate in the good work of bringing father and son together. We know what happened at Rackheath; and, taking the Brighton story and the Rackheath story together, we think we are not justified in saying that "the priests watched young Vansittart keenly afterwards?" So far of the first point. Our statements are impugned in a second particular by Mr. Clery, because, after mentioning that Mr. Vansittart had been informed by telegraph of his son's disappearance, we wrote, "Mr. Vansittart repaired at once to the spot, and there found, truly enough, that his son was missing, but a certain Mr. Clery, a Romish priest, knew the place in which he was secreted." Now, in the facts are, upon Mr. Clery's own admissions, that the boy had run away from school, and came to him, and that he knew where he was to be found. We did not, of course, mean that Mr. Clery had locked the lad up in his vestry, or in obedience to counter the key of his cell-fellow upon him. Mr. Clery knew where he was to be found—if that phrase suits him better; and afterwards he "did all in his power"—and it seemed a good deal was in his power—"to bring Mr. Vansittart and his son together, a result which afforded him a great deal of satisfaction." Mr. Clery, in the third place, objects to an inference from the above state of facts in the effect that he was privy to the young gentleman's concealment. We used the term "privy" to intended that the priest knew the lad had run away from school, knew where he was to be found, or where he might be found, and had not given any information upon this subject until summoned to do so by the father in presence of a magistrate, the magistrate being Mr. Scott, then Mr. Clery was privy to the concealment; if not—not. Fourthly, it was written, "So to Mr. Clery, therefore, Mr. Vansittart went, and that worthy

of escape. There was a rumour that his vanguard had been overthrown. In case of the Mexican treaty, Indians would return home. Messrs. Tekor & Co. bankers for city of Mexico, had failed. There was much distress throughout the country. The late French Minister had lost all he possessed. Their liabilities are stated at 4,400,000 dollars, and their assets at 7,000,000. They ask an extension of five years.

Havana advices mention the capture of another slaver, with 400 negroes on board, making a total number of over 2,000 at Key-West.

In the Senate a bill to carry into effect treaties with Japan, Siam, China, and other Eastern nations, was passed.

General Walker and a number of officers have started for Central America.

The Stock market closed dull yesterday.

MOBILE, 6TH.—Cotton sales to-day 1,500 bales, at 10½ per cent. for middling. Market dull, and tending downwards. Sales of three days, 3,000 bales; receipts for three days, 1,800 bales. The rest of the market unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 7TH.—Cotton sales to-day, 1,500 bales. Quotations are nominal. Sugars firm, at 2¼ to 2 cents for fair to fully fair. Flour dull, at 5 dols. 75 cents to 5 dollars 81 cents for superfine. Provisions closed quiet but steady. The rest of the markets unchanged.

SICILY.

The twenty Regiments in formation are openly announced as meant for extensive operations on the mainland. Decrees of Garibaldi provide dowries for the daughters of those who fall in battle, and maintenance for orphans.

A proclamation glorifies the attitude of the patriotic clergy, and contrasts it with that of the same body elsewhere.

The funerals of the slain brought down tributary flowers from the houses as they passed. Smiths and carpenters are being formed into organised sapper corps. Catania was fully armed and barricaded. Every townland of a thousand inhabitants has to furnish a horseman fully equipped; mules for artillery and linen for shirts and tunics are levied.

Colonel Nino Bixio has been promoted by Garibaldi to the rank of Brigadier-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a rumour at Paris that the Emperor will make a pacific speech on the 26th, to the gainers of prizes at the cattle show.

The Paris flour market declined one franc yesterday. Notwithstanding the continuance of unfavourable weather, news of a fall is reported from several other French markets.

The case of Stone v. Lord Llanover was resumed yesterday morning

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE CLOBE.)

Paris, Tuesday Evening.

While every capital and Court in Europe was in full speculation as to what goes on at Baden, the whole is found to have terminated, and Napoleon III. back again for the great Paris Cattle Show. This latter gathering is really interesting, and worthy of occupying newspaper columns.

The various correspondents sent to Baden by every German and French journal have found absolutely nothing to write about, and by a marvellous unanimity have all eked out their *échaude* copied from the local guide-book. The muster-roll of sovereigns gives the Kings of Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, Wirtemberg, the Duke of Nassau, Duc de Darmstadt, Saxe Cobergh, Saxe Weimar, Princes Sigmaringen and Furstemberg, with Grand Duke of Baden, to which *Le Monitear* adds this morning, oddly, the name of Lady Mary Hamilton, who only represents the Douglas dynasty, heirs to the crown of Scotland, in failure of the line of Queen Victoria (as Plantagenet, Duke of Buckingham, is to the throne of England), a very remote contingency.

The speech of the Hanoverian Minister Borries, threatening Germany with foreign intervention to put down the efforts of the Unitarian or Parliamentary party adverse to continuance of a mere dynastic Diet, has created such a fermentation that a letter from Stuttgard, 16th June, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states the sending of a rockite notice through the post to Borries, signed by "twelve Prussian students," intimating that Sand (Kotzebue's Sand) would have imitators to avenge the country. This notice was traced through the postmark to the small town of Schonthal, in Wirtemberg, where there is a Lutheran seminary of very young Levites, some of whom have in consequence been subjected to scholastic discipline.

The French Academy has granted a subvention to M. Benjamin Hureau as indemnity for the publication by him of the 14th folio volume of the great Benedictine work "Gallia Christiana," left incomplete at the outbreak of the Revolution, the acts and monuments of the diocese of Tours being now added. Of course this supplemental volume is not so amply filled with authentic records, the storehouses of which have ceased to be accessible, or vanished altogether. Dugdale's "Monasticum Anglicanum" is modelled on that Benedictine prototype, as Rymer's "Fœdera is on the "Codex Diplomaticus" of Mabillon.

A letter from Vienna (15th June) states that at the late fair at Pesth the printsellers did a thriving business in the sale of pictures representing the Virgin Mary, in national Hungarian costume, and also St. Joseph in the Magyar Dolman, and Kapeck. As Greek Christians vie with Latins in partiality to painted images of the "Panagia" (not graven statues, which are forbidden), the extent of the demand can be estimated.

The *Debats* publishes to-day in full the speech of Cardinal Matthieu in reply to Dupin, delivered in the *Senat* on the Mortmain question. The old forensic Gallican had laid himself open to a rebuke from the ecclesiastical senator, by indulging in a most unjustifiable reference to the religious order of Bacchanalians, which acquired wealth and evil influence at the time of the Roman proconsul, Spurius Posthumus. Those who are curious about that confraternity may find all the particulars in Book xxxix. of Livy, cap. 14, and sec. The Cardinal was justly indignant that monasteries or convents should be placed on a par with these folks, unless the Dupin, like Niebuhr, looks on Livy as a mere romance writer, and thinks the Bacchanalians have been as maliciously misrepresented as were the *Albigenses* undoubtedly.

The only part of the Nice population that grumbles at the new state of things are the habitual gamblers in the Italian lotteries, the shops for the sale of these tickets of stupid investment being closed by order of the police. Unthrifty folks must now look to industry for luck, and cease dependence on hazard, a frame of mind which has demoralised the Peninsula more than many other nuisance traceable to bad Government. While Rome and Naples keep up these gambling shops, their abolition in the Italic kingdom would only tend to send the money of idle improvidence to swell the revenues of Bombs and Antonelli. A general suppression of the evil must be the result of a supreme Government over all.

Two thousand of the troops landed at Naples from Palermo have been sent in hot haste to Calabria, from which alarming accounts had reached Naples on the 11th June.

Another ridiculous pamphlet on Ireland is out to-day, "MacMahon roi d'Irlande;" this as well as "La Question Irlandaise" is anonymous. To put one's name to such trash would be to stand in the pillory.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—There are already a great many circumstances confirmatory of the decided opinion which I expressed yesterday, that the journey to Baden-Baden was a failure. The object of that journey—as the *Presse* of this evening very adroitly calls to mind, by an *apropos* quotation from a late number of the *Pays*—was the "development of French influence in the world." That any step has been made good in that direction is contradicted positively by the Prince Regent's speech to the assembled sovereigns at Baden, and implicitly even by the *Moniteur* itself. The Prince Regent took the earliest opportunity after the Emperor's departure to say that the "principal" object of his anxiety was the maintenance of Germany in all its "integrity," and that he should continue to walk in the path which he had "hitherto followed." Far from hinting, even in the remotest way, that any important consequences were likely to flow from the French Emperor's volunteered visit, he merely thanks the German princes for having been so good as to come to Baden to "receive," in common with him, the "pacific assurances" of that sovereign. They heard what he had to say—that's all.

TURKEY.

The *Nord* publishes a letter, dated from Sarajevo, in Bosnia, giving an account of the treatment of the Christians there:—

"The ferocity of the Turks during the present spring has surpassed everything hitherto experienced. All the most respectable Christians, especially the more influential men and priests, have been thrown into prison, and treated with the utmost barbarity. This has been especially the case in the northern districts of Bosnia, where Mussulman despotism has been indulged in without restraint. The Turks imprisoned at Vouza, the priests Amphime of Tzerkoine, and George of Bodritchi, M. Stankovitch, a Roman Catholic and elder of the village of Grebnitza; also Marco Stanichivo, and Milova Rikitch, two of the most respectable rayahs of Bossavina. All five died a few days after, from poison, as generally supposed, administered by the Turks. Seven more were afterwards imprisoned, and most of them are already dead. The number of persons thus arrested in the north and north-east districts of Bosnia are above 3,000 in all. In the prisons of Sarajevo alone there are 1,707 Christians."

THE WAR IN SICILY.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

PALERMO, JUNE 9.—The embarkation of the Neapolitan troops is continuing. There are, according to all accounts, 5,000 men at Messina, and that is all that could find refuge in the citadel. There are, besides, the garrisons of Catania and Syracuse to be reckoned, perhaps 4,000, or about that number, whose natural point of retreat would be likewise on Messina, so that the only spot the Neapolitan army has in Sicily to reorganise itself has already more than its full complement. It is not likely that, after their experience in the street fights at Palermo and Catania, the Neapolitans will venture so soon on another, so we may suppose that they will imitate the traditions of 1848, and retire to the continent to collect and reorganise their forces, in case European diplomacy should fail in effecting some compromise. They are carrying off from here all their materiel, and such facilities have been granted for this that scarcely a musket or sword is left behind in the barracks and stores.

After all the regrets expressed by the Neapolitan officers about the plundering disposition of their soldiers, which could not be repressed, we might have expected that the authorities themselves would take care that nothing should find its way into their own trunks; but this was by no means the case. All the plate in the Royal palaces has disappeared, as well as all the linen and table service—in one word, everything which could be transported. They seem to have had, likewise, a fancy for the treasury of the cathedral, for I myself heard the Archbishop tell General Garibaldi that they tried to break in, but could not succeed in time.

The first care of Garibaldi was to preserve the things still remaining from the mob and the *squadri*, who are in this, as in some other respects, rather Neapolitan. The department of the Interior appointed an intendent to make an inventory. A guard, exclusively composed of Cacciatori delle Alpi, was placed at the palace, and all the approaches to it strictly guarded against intruders. This measure was so much the more necessary as the quarter surrounding the Royal palace must be first cleared of all the ruins and mephitic exhalations before access can be given to it with safety. What with bombshells and fire the whole quarter is a mass of ruins constantly falling down, and is almost intolerable from the decomposition of dead bodies. The order has been given to extract these and bury them, and to pull down all the walls which are threatening to come down.

The municipality of Palermo has appointed a commission to visit the spot and make a report on the subject, which is to be sent to all the European Powers. They hope to get it signed by all the Consuls, whose testimony will no doubt add considerable weight to their statements. The Russian Consul-General can speak from experience, having had a shell in his own house, and having been able to judge of its effects; so can the British Consul. The others need but take a turn in the quarter most ill-treated to acquire all the information they may want in this respect.

However the Neapolitans have not been long in reaping what they had sown. This encouragement to plunder by which they thought to animate the soldiers to fight, was one of the chief reasons of their defeat. It is they who made the beginning in the demoralisation of their soldiers, and Garibaldi only completed the work. No one who recollected the handful of men whom Garibaldi had brought with him, and who saw the day before yesterday the Neapolitan army withdrawing, could help being astonished at his almost fabulous success. There were at least 25,000 or 14,000 men as tall, nay taller than the average of the men who had defeated them; they were well accoutred with excellent arms, and provided with abundant artillery. They seemed to retire in perfect order, and it was only in their retreat that they appeared really dangerous. It seemed almost a miracle to every one who saw the thing.

As you will remember, the great object of the life of the late King was to form an army on which he could rely against revolution. It was a Royalist army devoted to the dynasty, and as much as possible free of new ideas, which was to be obtained. As for the material, the conscription supplied that; but an assemblage of conscripts is not an army. The cohesion must come through the officers and non-commissioned officers. The majority of these come in other countries from the upper portion of the middle classes, and this was just the class of society in the Two Sicilies which had made all the revolutions against the absolute power of the King.

I was quite surprised the first day when the Neapolitans were allowed to go through the town to see all, even subaltern, officers so old. A captain not grey-headed was quite an exception. They have as decided a look of militia about them as I ever saw. With the non-commissioned officers it was even worse. In the general ignorance of the peasantry in the kingdom of Naples it was difficult to find among the soldiers men fit for the duties of non-commissioned officers, and necessity drove the military authorities to pick out the young men belonging to the *bourgeoisie* who had not found the means of escaping military service, and thus to have the most dangerous element in society as the binding link between officer and soldier. The result could not be doubtful, and will best appear from the fact that three-fourths at least of those who have come over from the Neapolitans are corporals and sergeants.

The King, being himself a very pious and moral man, expected to give the necessary spirit and cohesion to his army by priests and their *morale*. Unfortunately Garibaldi came with his Cacciatori, and soon changed the aspect of affairs. Had the first encounter been, as the official bulletins stated, a victory, who knows but in spite of everything the Neapolitan army would have stood the test of war? Garibaldi's star and the bravery of the Cacciatori decided otherwise at Calata Fimi. What with the necessary guard for the guns, the reserve, and those who could not keep up, not more than 500 men, without firing a single cannon shot, drove a brigade of 3,500 to 4,000 men from one strong position after another, at the point of the bayonet, capturing one gun, and defeating them completely. Not to be able to succeed with such odds was a blow from which the Neapolitan army never recovered.

Yesterday the Sardinian Admiral, Persano, went to pay a visit to General Garibaldi, with whom he has been acquainted for years. The appearance of this Sardinian squadron at this moment has excited considerable interest, and not a few conjectures, especially as La Farina, a Sicilian emigrant, known to be in the confidence of Cavour, was brought down in the Admiral's vessel. It is whispered that he has his nomination as Commissioner Extraordinary in his pocket.

Her Majesty's ship Racoon came in yesterday, from Malta, having touched at Syracuse, Catania, and Messina. The first place was still held by the Neapolitans, who kept their position only by the most stringent military measures, having strong patrols in the streets, and being ready for an outbreak. Catania was found abandoned, and considerably damaged. The garrison had retired to Messina, where likewise the garrison of Girgenti had gone, raising the force stationed there to 7,000 or 8,000 men. The first batch of troops and two ships full of ammunition which went from here the day before yesterday had likewise arrived. The soldiers were still in the town, and the population, as usual, waiting for Garibaldi's arrival.

In the meantime the *squadre* are constantly coming into Palermo, where the great work of military organisation has begun. The arms, ammunition, and men who were landed lately at Marsala have come in likewise, and new supplies of these on a far greater scale are daily expected. The whole Central Italian army seems disposed to come down, and would do so if it was allowed to follow its own inclination. Sardinia has been accused of favouring the expedition, while the fact is that as far as it was possible everything was done to impede it, and if it was undertaken it was only because Garibaldi has resources such as no other man has. If Sardinia had connived at or favoured the expedition, would his Government have refused to give up the 12,000 or 15,000 stand of arms which Garibaldi had bought with the money sent to him from all parts of Europe? In my late letters mention has been frequently made of the Bavarian foreign mercenaries. About 30 of them have come over, and told the whole secret. There have been in all three battalions formed since July last, the great majority being Austrian soldiers who have served their time, and a small portion of them only consisting of Bavarians and a few Swiss, enlisted at Feldkirch. They had, however, orders to call themselves all Bavarians, in order not to compromise Austria, and to make it appear as if it was the King of Bavaria who sent assistance to his son-in-law. There are recruiting depots in all the provinces of Austria, but, as it was found that they did not yield the number expected, the military authorities have taken it upon themselves to supply the rest. A letter has since been found, which goes to confirm the account given by the deserters from the foreign riflemen. It was written by Agosto Severino, the King of Naples' Private Secretary, and addressed to Colonel von Mechel, commanding the 3rd battalion of these troops, and dated Portici, May 15. In this letter the King's Private Secretary says that the Neapolitan Ambassador at Vienna, Petrulla, has written to say that he has been promised another 10,000 men by the mediation of General Hess, and, according to accounts of the 6th from Naples, a large Austrian vessel, under Austrian colours, has arrived there full of troops, which may, therefore, be supposed to be the identical 1,000 of whom Petrulla speaks. Now, if Austria is allowed in such a barefaced way to help Naples, surely no one has the right to prevent Piedmont helping similarly, and encouraging the going off of men and war material to Sicily?

About noon a large screw steamer under French colours came in, towing two empty brigs. It was the first of six transport steamers freighted to take away troops and materiel. It is to be hoped that the embarkation will go on in progressive ratio, for the fewer troops that remain the more anxious will the military authorities be to clear out the place. It seems the Neapolitan troops expect to return in three months.

JUNE 11.—Last evening another steamer, with 400 troops, and two sailing brigs with ammunition and stores, left in the direction of Messina, where, it seems, great preparations are made for maintaining the position. General Letizia has already left for Naples; with him went Maniscalco, the notorious prefet de police; he accompanied the exodus of the Neapolitans, in his uniform as Colonel of Gendarmerie, while his *sbirri* and agents went disguised as soldiers; but as they were they known, and so intense was the hatred against them, that they were recognised, and would have been the cause of a row with the people had not good precautions been taken to prevent such an intemperate outbreak. The Royal palace is undergoing the process of cleaning. It is like the Augean stables of old. Never have I seen anything which could be compared to the state of dirt in which the troops left the positions they had held in which the Royal palace. It seemed one great latrine when we first entered, and it will take weeks before it can be got into a habitable state.

CATANIA.

We have received the following account of the insurrection in Catania, dated June 6:—

"On the morning of the 31st of May, to the cry of 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel,' a small body of armed men attacked the Royal troops in the city, nearly 2,000 strong, consisting of infantry, horse, and artillery. For nearly eight hours they continued the combat, taking two guns from the Royalists; but, wanting ammunition, and reinforcements, of more than 2,000 men approaching to support the Royalists, the insurgents were obliged to slacken their fire, and withdrew with a slight loss in killed and wounded, the loss on the part of the Royalists exceeding 400 killed and wounded. When the attack was over the troops set fire to various buildings, whether they had been fired from or not. Many houses were pillaged; the troops shot down every one they met in the street indiscriminately, whether rich or poor, or sick, whether man or woman, robbing them afterwards. The library of the University has suffered considerably, many valuable books being destroyed. Many houses and shops were pillaged, and what could not be carried off was destroyed. The city having been placed in a state of siege, a military commission was appointed, and a disarmament ordered, when, to the astonishment of every one, on the night of the 3rd the troops withdrew, escorted by a steamer, carrying off, assisted by hired ships, all the portable articles and ammunition. General Clay did not omit carrying out the strong boxes of the 'Ricevitoria Generale' and 'Cassa Provinciale.' At the present moment Catania is left to its own resources, and has pronounced itself for union with Italy, and for Victor Emmanuel."

THE DISTURBANCE IN SYRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A gentleman, by last mail from Alexandria, who appears well acquainted with Syria, states that emissaries of both France and Russia are very busy stirring up disputes between the Maronites and Christians, in the hope that it will give them an opportunity of interfering in the affairs of Turkey on the plea of protecting Christians. He states that the inhabitants quite look upon Russia as the future master of Syria and France of Egypt.

He says also that at this moment M. Lesseps has 10,000 French soldiers in the very heart of Egypt, whom he has introduced as labourers for the Suez Canal.

He states that the Turkish soldiers sent to the assistance of the Christians had turned against them. Notwithstanding which the Christians had, after a desperate struggle, defeated their opponents; that something like a thousand lives had already been lost, and that the Christians in Syria were in great danger. I give you his statement as I received it, believing it to be substantially correct. Several portions I have heard corroborated from other quarters.

On the 10th, her Majesty's steamer Queen arrived from England, and would have proceeded on to Syria, but she had a large number of sick, and her Majesty's steamer Exmouth proceeded instead, on the 11th, to Beyrout, for the protection of British subjects during the present disturbed state of Syria. The Mohawk has also been sent for the same purpose.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GARIBALDI.—CAGLIARI, JUNE 12.—Two steamers, bearing the American flag, have entered the harbour this morning, having on board volunteers for Sicily. The Washington has 1,400 men, and the Oregon between 300 and 400. With the exception of the American captain and an American artist, the vessels have had no communication with the shore. According to the statement of the captain of the Oregon, these steamers are only awaiting the arrival of another, which has a large sailing vessel in tow, and have together 3,000 more volunteers. "Garibaldi's Englishman" is on board the Washington. The ardour and zeal with which these men have taken up the cause of Sicily may be estimated by the privations to which they subject themselves. The American artist showed me a sketch on board the Washington, and the manner in which the men—men of wealth and family—are huddled together is truly revolting. They have scarcely sitting room, and that during the excessive heat in such a latitude as this! No slave ship during her middle passage ever presented such a scene.

One of the Italian papers announces that her Majesty has appointed her intention of making Lord Clyde a Field Marshal immediately on his return to England.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

Mahon v. Lynch.

The petition in this case came before the court upon report, exceptions and merits. It was originally filed by Mr. Judas B. Mahon, praying that he might be at liberty to lodge in court £596 to the credit of the cause, being the amount of rent ascertained to be due, and that he might be declared entitled to resume possession of the lands and premises of Mornean, county Mayo, that the lease to him of same might be declared valid and subsisting, notwithstanding the ejectment and *habere* under which the respondent had recovered possession for a reference to the Master to take an account of the rents and arrears due to the respondent, who now took exceptions to the Master's report.

The Chancellor over-ruled the exceptions, with costs.

Scott v. the Attorney-General.

The petition was filed for the purpose of having carried into effect certain charitable trusts contained in a will. Amongst those trusts were the interest of £300, to be paid to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of a school founded by the testatrix at a place called Orula, and the interest of £1,000 to be applied as the salary of a Christian minister or layman, to devote himself to the care and religious instruction of the people of the district in which the testatrix's property is situated. To meet the requirement of the latter trust the clergyman of the parish had appointed an additional curate.

The Chancellor made an order directing the trust to be brought into court, the interest to be paid in the case of the £300 to the rector of the parish for the use of the school, and the interest on the £1,000 to be paid to the Archdeacon of Armagh for the time being.

Town and Harbour Commissioners of Sligo v. the Midland Great Western Railway Company.

This case, which was adjourned from a previous day, was further proceeded with. The petition prayed that the arbitrator of the company should be restrained from making a final award—that the company should be ordered to lodge proper plans, comprising in them only such lands as they were entitled to take, and that they should be restrained from taking possession of any land outside the limits of deviation. In the year 1859 the Midland Great Western Railway Company proposed to purchase the ground extending to the edge of the Ballast-quay in Sligo, for the purpose of making an extension of their railway. The Town Commissioners of Sligo refused to sell the land in question, on the ground that the plan of the company proposed a deviation eastward of the lands on which they were authorised to go, and that it enclosed more land than was necessary.

His Lordship deferred judgment.

Counsel for the petitioners—Mr. Serjeant Lawson, Mr. Heaphill, Q.C.; and Mr. Morris.

For the respondents—Messrs. Brewster, Q.C.; West, Q.C.; and Cavetton.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Watson and Browne v. Fitzpatrick.

This case came before the court on appeal from the allocation order of Master Lynch, dated April, 1860, by which a sum of £500 standing to the credit of the matter was directed to be distributed first in payment of costs of the petitioner, Mary Browne, and the residue of the fund rateably between her and Elizabeth Watson, in proportion of the different amounts for principal and interest due to them. The petitioners claimed an equal priority upon the lands, being on foot of one salvage lien made by them conjointly for the redemption of the premises, they having been arrested for non-payment of rent. The petitioner Watson founded her appeal from the Master upon the ground that she and Mary Browne being such incumbrancers in equal priority, the latter should not have been allowed her costs in the first instance out of the fund, but that same should have been paid rateably.

The Master of the Rolls considered the question raised was one of considerable importance, and he should take time to consider his decision.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Scott and Wife v. the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company.

This case was resumed. The action is brought by the plaintiff, Mrs. Jemima Scott, to recover from the defendants damages (laid at £1,000) for injuries resulting to her, owing to the alleged negligence and default of the company and their servants.

Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants, and

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., replied for the plaintiff.

The Lord Chief Baron then shortly summed up the case. The sole issue the jury had to try was, whether the injuries in the summons and plaint complained of had been caused by the plaintiff's negligence, carelessness, or default, or by the carelessness, negligence, or default of the company.

The jury retired at a little after three o'clock, and, having deliberated for a short time, returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff, with £500 damages, and costs.

Foreman.—I beg to say, my lord, I desire to express their opinion that the arrangements at the Dundrum station, as proved in evidence, are insufficient for the protection of the public, and demand the earnest attention of the directors.

Chief Baron.—I will take care that the registrar shall forward that to the directors. It is very necessary that a jury should make such statements, both for the benefit of the directors and the public.

The Foreman then applied that the jury should be allowed two guineas each, as the case had occupied so long in hearing.

The Chief Baron thought the application was a very reasonable one.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., said the plaintiff was quite willing to accede to it.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C.—Of course, you are; but we don't consent to it.

Chief Baron—Very well, gentlemen; I regret you cannot obtain your desire. I have no power to allow you more than the guinea.

At the conclusion of the learned Chief Baron's charge, Mr. Macdonough and Mr. Chatterton handed in exceptions.

COMMON PLEAS NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Ferguson v. Nesbitt.

This case, which was an action for slander, was compromised. The plaintiff was the medical attendant of the defendant, who is a lady, and when the case was about being opened, counsel stated that the defendant had consented to make an apology for the slanderous language complained of, and to pay the plaintiff's costs.

His lordship then adjourned to this morning.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Honourable Barons Hughes and Fitzgerald took their seats on the bench at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, when, a jury being empannelled, the following cases were tried:—

BURGLARY.—Michael Lawler and Mary Reilly were indicted, the first-named prisoner for burglariously entering the house of Rev. Maurice Neligan, Heytesbury terrace, on the 8th March last, and stealing therefrom £10 in money, and a quantity of plate. The female prisoner was indicted for aiding and assisting him in the commission of the offence.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Curran.

Messrs. Barry and Walsh, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution.

The Rev. Maurice Neligan was first examined by Mr. Walsh, and deposed that he went to bed about one o'clock on the morning of the said day, and early in the morning was aroused by his two servants, his housemaid and the prisoner, who was then his cook; they stated that the house had been robbed; he then went down stairs and found that several articles of plate had been taken from the pantry. [Several spoons were here produced, which the witness believed were his property, judging from the trade marks on them.] A purse, with £10 in money, was also taken; it consisted of notes, gold, and silver; about two o'clock on that day, on further examination of the house, the davenport in which the money had been placed was found to be broken open, as if with an iron instrument, and a piece of iron which he believed was commonly called a "Jemmy" was also discovered on the premises; witness found footsteps on the clay in the garden, under the wall of the house, and leading to the back door; there was no mark of violence on any of the outer doors; the door, he was informed, was found unlocked in the morning; the female prisoner was the person who kept the key of the back door.

To Mr. Curran—Had no means of identifying the property produced, except by the trade marks, which corresponded with those on his plate.

Catherine Gregory deposed that she was on last March, and is at present, in the employment of the Rev. Mr. Neligan; saw both the prisoners in his house; the female prisoner was her fellow-servant up to the time she was sent to jail on suspicion; on the male prisoner came to the Rev. Mr. Neligan's house, and asked to see his sister Mary Reilly; witness then brought him down to the kitchen where she was; the prisoners then talked together for some time, and the female prisoner made some tea for him; witness also took some tea with them; Mary Reilly then asked him to go into another room to write a letter to her husband; they both went into the room and remained there a few minutes; he then came out, bid her good night, and Mary showed him out; witness saw no more of him—that was between eight and nine o'clock at night; witness was in the house on the night of the eighth March; slept in a room off the kitchen; went to bed that night or morning about one o'clock; the plate belonging to the house was kept in a pantry off the kitchen; had been there at one o'clock, just before going to bed; saw the plate there then, it was all regulated, and lying in the plate basket; early the next morning Mary Reilly called her and said the house had been robbed; the witness then dressed herself and went to her master's room door, and informed him of the fact, then went to the pantry, saw the plate basket lying inside the pantry door, and the plate gone; when she went to the master's room door Mary Reilly ran after her and said the house had been robbed; saw nothing strange about the pantry, as if parties had got into the house and committed the robbery; Mary told her that she found the door open when she got up; thinks that the plate produced is the property stolen, but is not certain that it is so; saw a piece of iron just outside the house like a poker—that produced is the piece in question.

James Reid, being examined by Mr. Walsh, Q.C., deposed that he lives in Henrietta-place; knows Lawler the prisoner; he was in witness' house on the 17th March, about 7 p.m.; both of them then went to Britain-street; witness had known the prisoner a long time; he informed witness he had a quantity of silver, and wanted to know if he could make any hand of it for him; they returned to Henrietta-place, where he produced six spoons (which he here identified); he asked witness could they be sold; witness replied it would be too dangerous to offer them for sale; the prisoner went away about 9 o'clock, leaving the spoons after him; witness saw him next on the 19th; his wife made inquiries in the meantime, and found that the spoons left were not silver; on his second visit he showed witness four silver forks, which were broken, and some table and salt spoons; he asked witness if he knew any place where he could drop them, since it was useless to keep them, not being silver.

To Mr. Curran—Knows the six spoons by the fact that one of them was battered; was never tried for coining, but was before a magistrate, in Marsh last, on a charge of passing a bad shilling; never had any broken or melted silver in his house before.

Mary Reid, wife of the last witness, was then examined by Mr. Barry, Q.C.—Knew Michael Lawler; saw him once before the 17th of March; on that evening Lawler's husband told her that Lawler had informed him he had six silver spoons left from the robbery of Colonel White, for which he had been acquitted a year previously; he then produced the spoons, which she told him were not silver; he said they were, as there was nothing but silver in the house at Woodlands, and that he had half a stone of it hid in a wood in a fox cover; on March 19th, she took a bit of one of the spoons to a silversmith, and was told by him that it was not silver; saw Lawler that night, and told him so; he then produced a fork, which he said was silver, and he asked her to have it tried, as he had more like it; he also produced seven teaspoons and three egg spoons, which she said were more like silver than what he had produced at first; she went again to the silversmith and handed him the specimen now produced, when he gave her eight shillings for it as she then went back to the prisoner, and gave him the money; witness then identified some of the spoons produced, and one fork, as those given to her by Lawler.

To Mr. Curran—Neither she nor her husband was taken prisoner in the present case; her husband was present during the conversation with Lawler; she prosecuted a man named Dunn, for robbing the Deaf and Dumb Institution; she got three months' imprisonment from the Recorder for buying a live turkey; was also imprisoned for passing a bad shilling; might have been in prison on another occasion, but can't say; witness sometimes gives information to the detective police; saw Lawler about the time of the robbery at Colonel White's.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Mr. Curran submitted to the court that no case had been made out by the Crown to go to a jury.

The Court ruled that there was no case made out to sustain the charge of burglary, but that one had been made out to sustain the count for larceny, and therefore the case should go to the jury.

Mr. Curran then addressed the jury, and contended that the evidence was not sufficient to implicate the prisoners.

Baron Hughes then briefly stated to the jury that at the time he made the ruling that a case had been made out to sustain the count for larceny he was under the impression that such was the fact, but on looking over his notes since he perceived there was a link in the evidence wanting as to the custody of the property. It was stated that is had been brought from Frederick-lane station, while Reid said it was brought from elsewhere. There was also insufficient evidence as to the silver articles; and, under these circumstances, the court would direct that it would be better to acquit the prisoners.

The jury accordingly acquitted them, and they were discharged.

OFFERING BASE COIN.—John Murphy and Richard Foynes were indicted for having in their possession, and endeavouring to pass, several bad half-crowns, on the 4th and 7th April last.—The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were ordered to stand aside.

LARCENY.—Catherine Brown was indicted for having, on the 25th April, stolen 45 yards of Coburg cloth, the property of John Thomas Knight, of Kingstown. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

Mary Anne Scarlett, being examined by Mr. Walsh, Q.C., deposed that she was in Mr. Knight's employment, as assistant at the time in question; placed a piece of cloth at the door of the shop on April 25th. The piece of cloth was here produced and identified by the witness. It was so exposed that any one going into the shop could take it; did not see it afterwards until the police brought it back.

Catherine Locke, being examined, stated that she was in the employment of Mr. Buckley, draper, of Kingstown; the prisoner went into her shop on the 26th April, and after some conversation had taken place between them she perceived the piece of Coburg cloth produced under her arm, and asked her where she got it; the prisoner replied, "That is nothing to you," and refused to give it up; witness then took it from under her cloak; a policeman happened to come into the shop at the time, when the witness informed him of the circumstance, and the prisoner was then taken into custody.

Baron Fitzgerald then charged the jury, who found the prisoner guilty.

The same prisoner was then indicted for stealing an electro-plated tea-pot and coffee-pot, the property of Daniel North.

The particulars of this case have been already reported in the IRISH TIMES.

The indictment was fully sustained by the evidence. The prisoner was convicted.

BURGLARY.—Jane Craven and Mary Farrell were indicted for feloniously breaking into the dwellinghouse of Mary Yateman, Harold's-cross, and stealing therefrom two pairs of blankets, a bedtick, and other articles of bed furniture.

From the evidence it appeared that on the night of 19th January, the door of the prosecutrix's room was broken open, and the above-named articles taken away.

Isabella Jane Foster deposed that she saw the prisoner Craven draw the staple from the door and enter the room; a short time after that she left the house, carrying with her a bundle, and proceeded to her own residence in the neighbourhood; witness followed her and on looking through the keyhole, saw her cut out all the marks by which the articles could be identified; they were then taken to the house of Mrs. Farrell.

In answer to the Court,

This Witness stated that she did not speak to any one about the matter until about four months afterwards, and that it was only when she found that Mrs. Yateman was obliged to pay for the blankets that she stated what she knew about the matter.

The prisoner Craven said the blankets were given to her by the witness, for the purpose of selling them to Farrell. The witness, however, denied this statement in the most positive manner.

Baron Fitzgerald inquired why the witness did not tell Mrs. Yateman of what she saw when she missed the blankets?

The Witness replied that she did not wish to have any thing to say to the matter, and, moreover, she wished to see whether she would have to pay for them or not.

George Eilman, a private of the 3d Light Dragoons, was next examined, and deposed that he received one of the "flannels" which had been stolen from the husband of the prisoner Craven.

Mr. Knox, a juryman, gave the prisoner Farrell a good character as regarded honesty.

Baron Fitzgerald then charged the jury, and stated that the only evidence against Craven was that given by Foster, and that they should exercise the greatest caution before receiving her testimony with respect to Farrell; the only thing against her was that the blankets were found in her possession, but she gave them up at once, asserting that she had bought them from Craven.

The jury, without any further deliberation, acquitted the prisoners.

The court then proceeded to the trial of the city cases.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—William Walsh, silversmith, was indicted for having received several articles of plate, the property of the Rev. Maurice Neligan, which were alleged to have been stolen from him on the 8th March, by parties already tried, but acquitted.

Messrs. Walsh and Barry, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Curran for the defence. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Rev. M. Neligan deposed to having lost the articles alluded to, but could not say positively that those now produced were his property, by the crest and marks on them had been removed. They corresponded, however, in size and pattern with the articles which he had lost. Mrs. Neligan was then examined, and identified one of the spoons produced as her property, judging from two spots on the back of it, where the plating had been removed.

Mary Reid, a witness previously examined, deposed as to having got spoons from a man named Lawler, and at his request having brought them to the prisoner, to have them tried, and to sell them if she could; she also got a fork from Lawler to bring to the silversmith, but the latter said it was not silver.

The Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Curran, and stated that Lawler told her the property in question was stolen from Colonel White's.

Edward Hughes, Acting-Inspector of the G division, deposed that he went to the residence of the prisoner, on the quay; saw him standing behind the counter; witness, with the two or three other men in his company, told him their business, and asked him had he any of the property in question; the prisoner made no reply at the time, but merely said that the place was there, and that they could search it if they liked; they proceeded to make a search, when the prisoner said, "he had a right to inquire whether they had a warrant or not;" witness replied that they had, which was a fact; in making the search, he found under a glasscase in the window five spoons and two pieces of a broken spoon, wrapped up in paper; witness asked him what they were, when he replied, that they were things which he had stopped the previous night; the search was then continued, and the other spoons now produced were discovered; the prisoner's wife was in the shop; she gave witness two keys to open boxes belonging to her, and brought him to a public-house, in Wicklow-street; he knew that the prisoner and his wife kept another shop in Kennedy's-lane; he searched that place too, and found a considerable amount of property there—such as silver watches, but none of it was connected with the present case.

Mr. Curran then addressed the jury, and argued that as there was no concealment or denial of the possession of the property on the part of the prisoner, and no identification of it by the prosecutor, there was no ground for the indictment.

Baron Hughes then charged the jury, who convicted the prisoner, without leaving the box; he was then ordered to stand aside.

An application was next made to have Mrs. Sherwood's case tried this morning; but the Court decided that it should be the last on the list. So it will probably not be tried before Saturday.

The court then adjourned to this morning.

THE LATE G. P. R. JAMES.—A very interesting incident in the life of the late eminent novelist has been told us by one of his oldest and most intimate literary friends, and it tells so highly in favour of the late Mr. James' generous and honourable disposition, that it ought not to be reserved only for private relating. When Mr. James was a young man his cousin was about to marry the daughter of an eminent lawyer of the time, and the title deeds of this gentleman's entailed property were, at the request of the father of the young lady, submitted to his examination. The keen lawyer discovered that the parents of the gentleman, although moving in the best society of London, had never been married. Mr. James was made acquainted with this awkward fact, and at the same time informed that he himself was the heir-at-law. The match was about to be broken off, and much distress occasioned on every side, when Mr. James, having quietly taken possession of the property, went at once to the unhappy young man, his relative, and conveyed to him the whole of the property, which amounted to a very handsome independence.—*Globe.*

About 10,000 tons of coal have been purchased during the past week in the Malta market by the firm of Biagio Tagliaferro & Sons, under orders, as stated, from the firm of Falanga & Mondes, the caterers of the Neapolitan Government.—*Malta Times.*

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

A meeting of the committee was held on Wednesday, June 20th, in the Board Room of the Royal Dublin Society—

R. G. T. MACNEVIN, Esq., in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary stated that only fifteen of the ninety-eight prizes awarded, remained as yet unclaimed. The following is a list of those whose numbers obtained prizes at the late drawing:—

13	
382 Mr Gaskin, 40 Great Brunswick street	£10
886 Mr Redmond, 84 George's street, Kingstown	5
1099	20
3366 Mr D Casey, 2 Petticoat lane	5
3384 Mr Wilkie, Crow street	10
3413 Mrs Worthington, Benborough House, South Circular Road	5
3436 Mr W J Stuart, 5 St Andrew street	5
3730 Mr J Withell, Royal Barracks	5
4368 Mr H Crawford, 56 North Great George's st	5
5156 Miss Henry, Jamestown Glebe, Dundalk	10
5320 Mr J Dorsey, Flint Glass Works, Marlborough street	5
5567 Mrs Buggins, 1 Kingstown Parade, Kingstown	5
5592 Mrs Connell, Kingstown Railway, Westland row	5
5923 Mr Mi O'Connolly, 51 Aungier street	10
6043 Mr Freeman, Herbert Cottage, Sandymount	5
6622 Mr G W Glover, 25 Wexford-road street	5
6916 Miss Burkitt, 8 Mander's terrace	10
7178	5
7515 Mr Andrew Hayes, Anna Villa, Dundrum	5